

MARCH 2003

AMANNEE

International Women's History Month



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COVER PHOTO: A montage of 2003 Women's History Month Honorees. From (top left), Rebecca Adamson, civil activist; Rachel Carson, environmentalist; Linda Chavez-Thompson, labor leader; Tania Leon, conductor/composer; Mae C. Jemison, astronaut; Yuri Kochiyama, civil rights activist; Robin Roberts, broadcaster; Harilyn Rousso, disability rights activist; Margaret Chase Smith, Senator; Rebecca Walker, writer; and Wilma L. Vaught, Brigadier General. (See story on page 4.) You can find more information on these honorees at: <http://www.nwhp.org/tlp/biographies/honorees03.html>

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Women's History Month — March 2003

A Proclamation by the President of the United States

As our Founding Fathers worked to develop the framework of our Nation, Abigail Adams wrote to her husband: "I long to hear that you have declared an independency — and by the way in the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors." An early advocate of women's rights, a farm and financial manager, and the mother of an American President, John Quincy Adams, Abigail Adams is one of many American women who helped establish the strength and vitality of our Nation. During Women's History Month, we recognize the generations of American women whose important contributions continue to shape our Nation and enrich our society.

Through vision, hard work, and determination, countless American women have broadened opportunities for themselves and for others at home, in the community, and in the workplace. In 1809, Mary Kies became the first woman to receive a U.S. patent. By developing a method of weaving straw with silk, she helped advance American industry and set an inspiring example for other American women. Her pioneering efforts helped define our country's entrepreneurial spirit and paved the way for future generations of women to take pride in their talents and creativity.

Since Mary Kies' groundbreaking achievement, many American women have become successful entrepreneurs and business professionals. In 1905, Madam C.J. Walker started her own business by creating and selling hair care products for African-American women. After a decade, her company was highly successful and employed more than 3,000 people, and at the time, was the largest African-American owned business in the United States. Today, Madam Walker is remembered for her business accomplishments, efforts to create new opportunities for women, and for her contributions to her community.

Driven by the legacy of these extraordinary figures, American women from all backgrounds continue to break barriers and fulfill their personal

and professional potential. At the dawn of the 21st century, women have more choices than ever before. Between 1992 and 2002, the number of female college graduates in the United States has increased from 15.9 million to 23.6 million. Women account for 47 percent of all employed

persons and are entering the American workforce in record numbers. In the last 10 years, their ranks have increased by 8.7 million. Furthermore, women-owned small businesses are growing twice as fast as all other U.S. firms, employing 7 million Americans and contributing to the vitality of our economy. To build on these successes, my Administration will continue our work to promote policies that advance the aspirations, hopes, and dreams of every American.

This month, as we celebrate remarkable women in our Nation's past, I encourage all citizens to recognize the countless American women whose efforts continue to enhance the economic, social, and cultural life of our great Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 2003 as Women's History Month. I call upon all the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities and to remember throughout the year the many contributions of American women.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord two thousand and three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.***

GEORGE W. BUSH



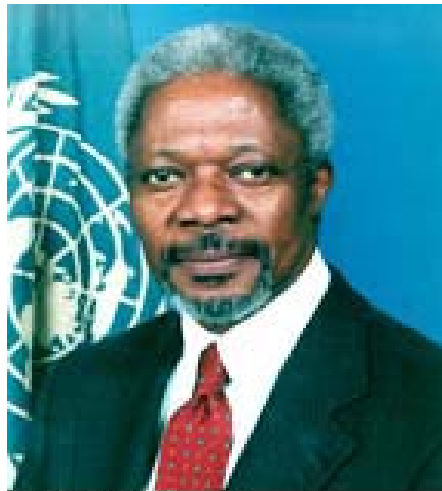
Work for Development Must Focus on Needs, Priorities of Women

Secretary-General says in message for International Women's Day

Following is the message by U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan for International Women's Day, 8 March 2003:

The Millennium Development Goals—including the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women—represent a new way of doing development business. These eight commitments drawn from the Millennium Declaration, which was endorsed by all Member States of the United Nations, form a specific, targeted and time-bound blueprint for building a better world in the twenty-first century. They represent a set of simple but powerful and measurable objectives that every woman and man in the street, from New York to Nairobi to New Delhi, can easily support and understand.

In our work to reach those objectives, as the Millennium Declaration made clear, gender equality is not only a goal in its own right; it is critical to our ability to reach all the others. Study after study has shown that there is no effective development strategy in which women do not play a central role. When women are fully involved, the benefits can be seen immediately: families are healthier



Kofi Annan

and better fed; their income, savings and reinvestment go up. And what is true of families is also true of communities and, in the long run, of whole countries.

That means that all our work for development—from agriculture to health, from environmental protection to water resource management—must focus on the needs and priorities of women. It means promoting the education of girls, who form the majority of the children who are not in

school. It means bringing literacy to the half billion adult women who cannot read or write—and who make up two thirds of the world's adult illiterates.

And it means placing women at the centre of our fight against HIV/AIDS. Women now account for 50 per cent of those infected with HIV worldwide. In Africa, that figure is now 58 per cent. We must make sure that women and girls have all the skills, services and self-confidence they need to protect themselves. We must encourage men to replace risk-taking with taking responsibility. Across all levels of society, we need to see a deep social revolution that transforms relationships between women and men, so that women will be able to take greater control of their lives—financially as well as physically.

There is no time to lose if we are to reach the Millennium Development Goals by the target date of 2015. Only by investing in the world's women can we expect to get there. When women thrive, all of society benefits, and succeeding generations are given a better start in life. On this International Women's Day, I call on all of us to act with renewed urgency on that understanding.***

2003 National Women's History Month Honorees

The National Women's History Project is an educational nonprofit organization. Our mission is to recognize and celebrate the diverse and historic accomplishments of women by providing information and educational materials and programs.

The National Women's History Project Web site <http://www.nwhp.org>, offers historical and current information about women who have actively sought to improve the status of women in society both in the United States and around the world.

Teachers and students at all levels of education, women's federal program managers, and men and women of all ages will find fascinating stories of women of courage and vision who have paved the way for greater freedom for all people everywhere.

From Native American scholars to leaders of the underground railroad to suffragists to modern artists and politicians, women have struggled to bring fundamental human rights to women of all ages, colors, social classes and sexual orientations.

Thanks to the sacrifice, vision and hard work of the women you will find in these pages, women have won the right to an education, to vote, to equal pay for equal work, to access to fully-funded school sports programs, to serve in political office, and to serve in the armed forces in the United States.

Much work remains to be done, however, to assure that these civil and human rights remain secure and that future generations of women and men will continue to enjoy lives of accomplishment and fulfillment.

Join us in celebrating National Women's History Month each March and throughout the year.

· Discover the very latest news about women's history & our [2003 honorees](#) on our [Events](#) page.

· Learn about our 2003 Women's History Month theme, “[Women Pioneering the Future](#)”.

· Find hundreds of exciting books, posters, teaching kits and other women's history products in our [Online Catalog](#) and buy them conveniently online with our Secure Shopping Cart system.

· Post your own and find many other exciting programs and events in your area on our free [Events Message Board](#).

Some of the great women you will find featured in the National Women's History Project [Biography Center](#) are:

Rebecca Adamson
Tania León
Madeleine Albright
Gerda Lerner
Maya Angelou
Maya Lin
Brenda Berkman
Dr. Susan Love
Rachel Carson
Congresswoman Patsy Mink
Rosalynn Carter

Ellen Ochoa
Margaret Chase Smith
Esther Peterson
Linda Chavez-Thompson
Robin Roberts
Alice Coachman
Eleanor Roosevelt
Florence Griffith-Joyner
Harilyn Rousso
LaDonna Harris
Lillian Smith

Dorothy Height
Gloria Steinem
Dolores Huerta
Harriet Tubman
Dr. Shirley Ann Jackson
Wilma L. Vaught
Mae C. Jemison
Rebecca Walker
Yuri Kochiyama
Victoria Woodhull
Mavis Leno

RESPECT FOR WOMEN CALLED A U.S. FOREIGN POLICY IMPERATIVE

U.S. seeks to improve the lives of women around the world

FACT SHEET

Introduction

“Respect for women is an imperative of U.S. foreign policy and an integral part of the U.S. National Security Strategy. As President George W. Bush said in his January 2002 State of the Union Address: ‘America will always stand firm for the non-negotiable demands of human dignity: the rule of law; limits on the power of the state; respect for women; private property; free speech; equal justice; and religious tolerance.’

Secretary of State Colin Powell has said, ‘Women’s issues affect not only women; they have profound implications for all humankind. ‘Today, as we celebrate International Women’s Day, we reaffirm our dedication to working towards a world in which women have full opportunity to achieve political, economic and social equality in societies where human rights and fundamental freedoms are ensured. We welcome the progress that women are making in these areas and we are proud of the role the United States has in supporting their accomplishments.’

Ambassador Ellen Sauerbrey

U.S. Representative to the Commission on the Status of Women March 8, 2003

The following information was released by the U.S.



Representative during the 47th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women on International Women’s Day, March 8, 2003:

U.S. Policy And Priorities

-- All people have the best chance to thrive in societies where fundamental freedoms, human rights, and property rights are ensured. America's resolve to help build a world of hope and opportunity is ever stronger.

-- The U.S. seeks to improve the lives of women around the world by working to:

Increase women's economic opportunity
Broaden women's political participation

-- When women participate in economic and political life of their country, they can take charge of their lives and improve the situation not only for themselves, but also for their children, families and society at large.

-- The Department of State’s Office of the Senior Coordinator for International Women’s Issues serves, in Secretary Powell’s words, as the “focal point within the Bush Administration for the development and implementation of our pro-women foreign policy agenda.”

Select Examples of U.S. Global Activities on Behalf of Women Violence Against Women.

The United States Government is committed to preventing violence against

women and to providing assistance to other countries as they work toward the same goal.

-- The Violence Against Women Acts (VAWA) of 1994 and 2000 provide legal protection and social services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

-- The U.S. sponsors a National Domestic Violence Hot Line providing crisis assistance and local shelter referrals.

-- The U.S. government provides grants for emergency shelters, counseling, and legal assistance.

-- The U.S. Department of State provides international funding and training for law enforcement, government officials, judges, prosecutors, medical personnel, crisis center personnel, and social workers overseas.

-- The United States Government has supported programs to combat domestic violence against women in Ghana, India, Russia, Zimbabwe, Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, the Philippines and the Solomon Islands.

Trafficking in Persons.

This year alone, the United States Government supported nearly 100 programs worth over \$50 million worldwide to combat trafficking in persons and focused on more than 40 countries seeking to end trafficking.

-- President George W. Bush signed the first-ever National Security Presidential Directive to advance the United States Government’s fight against trafficking in

persons, a modern day form of slavery.

-- In February 2003, the State Department Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons in partnership with the NGO War Against Trafficking Alliance sponsored an international conference to share best practices in combating this vile trade.

-- The U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 provides tools to combat trafficking both worldwide and domestically. The United States urges countries to prohibit trafficking and prescribe punishment stringent enough to deter traffickers; vigorously investigate and prosecute traffickers; support public awareness campaigns; promote social and economic development for at-risk individuals; partner with non-governmental organizations, international organizations and foreign governments to train police; provide services and shelter to victims; and address corruption and complicity by some police and government officials.

-- The Bush Administration encourages countries to promote equal access to education; and employment for women and girls to reduce their vulnerability to traffickers.

The Agency for International Development (USAID) carries out direct anti-trafficking activities in over 30 countries in central and southeast Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

The State Department Office to Combat and Monitor Trafficking in Persons is responsible for coordinating anti-trafficking efforts and publishes an annual Trafficking in Persons report that tracks the progress of countries in fighting trafficking.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

U.S. strategy to end FGM rests on four pillars: support education of women and girls; empowerment of women; efforts to draft laws and enforce laws against FGM; and data collection, documentation, and evaluation of programs. The U.S. works through NGOs by providing funding and/or technical assistance, including helping to educate about FGM's harmful health effects.

-- United States embassies in several countries have provided funding to local NGOs and local entities to fight female genital mutilation.

-- In 1996 the United States passed a federal law making FGM on a person under 18 a federal crime in the United States.

Economic Opportunities and Information, Communication and Media Technology. The United States Government is committed to enabling women to benefit fully from information technology and, equally, to minimizing Internet-based activities such as on-line trafficking in persons and pornography that contribute to the abuse, exploitation and demeaning of women.

-- The Bush Administration launched www.women-21.gov, to empower women business owners and entrepreneurs.

-- In Fiscal Year 2002, the United States provided more than \$160 million in small loan and technical assistance programs — three quarters of it given to women.

The United States Small Business Administration's Online Business Center (www.onlinelybc.gov), provides business curriculum, online individual counseling and worldwide networking, and is used in over 100 countries. The Small Business Administration's Business classroom online offers self-paced learning modules in multiple languages.

HIV/AIDS.

-- President Bush's "Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief" is a five-year, \$15 billion initiative. Fourteen countries in Africa and the Caribbean — countries with 70% of the AIDS infected persons — will be targeted.

-- President Bush's "Emergency Plan" includes \$500 million International Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT) Initiative aims to prevent transmission of HIV from mothers to their newborns.

-- Globally in the past year, the United States has spent \$850 million on maternal and child health care and family planning.

Educational Assistance and Training.

The United States government is committed to empowering women through education and training that enables them to realize their human potential and to assume positions of leadership.

-- USAID is giving priority to a range of pro-women economic initiatives, including micro-enterprises, economic reform, and increasing women's access to information technology in the developing world.

-- A 30-month USAID venture is working to reduce trade barriers faced by women.

-- The U.S.-Afghan Women's Council brought women from Afghan ministries to the United States to obtain education and leadership skills and to receive computer training. The Council has pledged \$1 million in grants to support educational programs at Women's Resource Centers in 14 provinces in Afghanistan.

-- The United States has funded exchange programs that train women NGO leaders from West Africa.

-- Peace Corps volunteers in 36 countries promote literacy and education for girls and women through formal classes, girls' clubs and camps, libraries and resource centers, computer training and micro-enterprise projects.

-- The Educational and Cultural Affairs Bureau in the Department of State supports educational exchange and training programs in all regions of the world.

-- The Department of Education is developing distance-learning programs in the Asia-Pacific region for women and girls.

Women's Political Participation.

The United States supports the right of all people to broad-based, representative governance. Toward that end, U.S. foreign policy seeks to ensure women and men actively participate in voting, advocacy and governance in their local and national arenas. Increasing women's political participation strengthens democracy. This contributes to a more stable world, and is in the interest of the United States and all law-abiding societies.

-- In countries throughout the world, U.S.-funded initiatives train women to run for offices and lead nongovernmental organizations.

-- The United States brought a delegation of 55 Arab women political leaders to observe mid-term elections in November 2002.

-- The Bush Administration has demonstrated its advocacy of U.S. women through key political appointments and other initiatives.***

International Women's Day 1997

HOW IT HAPPENED: A Brief History of International Women's Day

The idea of an International Women's Day first arose at the turn of the century, which in the industrialized world was a period of expansion and turbulence, booming population growth and radical ideologies.

Following is a brief chronology of the most important events:

- ♦ **On 8 March 1857** women working in clothing and textile factories (called 'garment workers') in New York City, in the United States, staged a protest. They were fighting against inhumane working conditions and low wages. The police attacked the protestors and dispersed them. Two years later, again in March, these women formed their first labour union to try and protect themselves and gain some basic rights in the workplace.
- ♦ **On 8 March 1908**, 15,000 women marched through New York City demanding shorter work hours, better pay, voting rights and an end to child labour. They adopted the slogan "Bread and Roses", with bread sym-

bolizing economic security and roses a better quality of life. In May, the Socialist Party of America designated the last Sunday in February for the observance of National Women's Day.

- ♦ **Following the declaration** of the Socialist Party of America, the first ever National Woman's Day was celebrated in the United States on 28 February 1909. Women continued to celebrate it on the last Sunday of that month through 1913.
- ♦ **An international conference**, held by socialist organizations from around the world, met in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1910. The conference of the Socialist International proposed a Women's Day which was designed to be international in character. The proposal initially came from Clara Zetkin, a German socialist, who suggested an International Day to mark the strike of garment workers in the United States. The proposal was greeted with unanimous approval by the conference of over 100 women from 17 countries, including the first three women elected

to the parliament of Finland. The Day was established to honour the movement for women's rights, including the right to vote (known as 'suffrage'). At that time no fixed date was selected for the observance.

- ♦ **The declaration of the Socialist International** had an impact. The following year, 1911, International Women's Day was marked for the first time in Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland. The date was March 19 and over a million men and women took to the streets in a series of rallies. In addition to the right to vote and to hold public office, they demanded the right to work and an end to discrimination on the job.
- ♦ **Less than a week later**, on 25 March, the tragic Triangle Fire in New York City took place. Over 140 workers, mostly young Italian and Jewish immigrant girls, working at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company lost their lives because of the lack of safety measures. The Women's Trade Union League and the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union led many of the protests against this avoidable tragedy, including the silent funeral march which brought together a crowd of over 100,000 people. The Triangle Fire had a significant impact on labour legislation and the horrible working conditions leading up to the disaster were invoked during subsequent observances of International Women's Day.
- ♦ **As part of the peace movement** brewing on the eve of World War I, Russian women observed their first International Women's Day on the last Sunday in February 1913. Elsewhere in Europe, on or around 8 March of the following year, women held rallies either to protest the war or to express solidarity with their sisters.
- ♦ **With 2 million Russian soldiers dead** in the war, Russian women again chose the last Sunday in February 1917 to

United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace, March 8

On December 16, 1977, the General Assembly invited all States to proclaim, in accordance with their historical and national traditions and customs, any day of the year as United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace. States were called upon to continue to contribute to creating favorable conditions for the elimination of discrimination against women and for their full and equal participation in social development (resolution 32/142). That action came on the wake of the International Women's Year (1975) and the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985), both proclaimed by the Assembly.

The United Nations began observing International Women's Day, March 8, in 1975—the International Women's Year. In his message for the Day on March 8, 1995, the Secretary-General noted that "there is increasing recognition that the problems faced by women worldwide lie at the heart of the global agenda.... Efforts to improve the lives of the women of the world offer in many cases the most immediate efficacious means of changing entire societies for the better."***

strike for “bread and peace”. Political leaders opposed the timing of the strike, but the women went on anyway. The rest is history: Four days later the Czar of Russia was forced to abdicate and the Provisional Government granted women the right to vote. That historic Sunday fell on 23 February on the Julian calendar then in use in Russia, but coincided with 8 March on the Gregorian calendar used by people elsewhere.

Since those early years, International Women’s Day has assumed a new global dimension for women in developed and developing countries alike. In December 1977 the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution proclaiming a United Nations Day for Women’s Rights and International Peace. Four global United Nations women’s conferences have helped make the demand for women’s rights and participation in the political and economic process a growing reality.***

countries agreed that inequalities between women and men has serious consequences for the well-being of all people.

The final document issued by the conference (called the “*Platform for Action*”) had this to say: “The advancement of women and the achievement of equality between women and men are a matter of human rights and a condition for social justice and should not be seen in isolation as a women’s issue.”

Until the rights and full potential of women are achieved, lasting solutions to the world’s most serious social, economic and political problems are unlikely to be found.

International Women’s Day 1997

WHY WOMEN’S DAY?



But is there really inequality between men and women?

In one word, yes.

It is true, though, that recent decades have seen progress. Women’s access to education and proper health care has increased; their participation in the paid labour force has grown; and legislation that promises equal opportunities for women and respect for their human rights has been adopted in many countries. The world now has a growing number of women as policy-makers.

However, nowhere in the world can women claim to have the same rights and opportunities as men. They continue to be among the poorest overall: the majority of the world’s 1.3 billion absolute poor are women. On average, women receive between 30 and 40 per cent less pay than men earn for the same work. And everywhere women continue to be victims of violence, with rape and domestic violence listed as significant causes of disability and death among women of reproductive age worldwide.***

Why dedicate a day exclusively to the celebration of the world’s women?

The United Nations General Assembly, which is composed of delegates from all the member countries, mentioned two reasons: firstly, to recognize the fact that peace and social progress require the active participation

and equality of women; secondly, to acknowledge the contribution of women to international peace and security.

For the women of the world, the Day’s symbolism has a wider meaning: It is an occasion to review how far they have come in their struggle for equality, peace and development.

It has — or it must have — a wider significance for all of society. At the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, representatives of 189 different

CONDOLEEZZA RICE: A WOMAN OF DISTINCTION

Born: November 14, 1954 in Birmingham, Alabama, United States

Nationality: American

Occupation: U.S. National Security Advisor

Awards: Walter J. Gores Award for Excellence in Teaching, 1984; national fellow, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, 1985-86; international affairs fellow, Council on Foreign Relations, 1986-87; School of Humanities and Sciences Dean's Award for Distinguished Teaching, 1993; honorary doctorate, University of Notre Dame, 1995; John P. McGovern Medal, Sigma Xi. Member: American Political Science Association, American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Council on Foreign Relations (life member), Lincoln Club of Northern California, Phi Beta Kappa.



Born in the heart of a still-segregated Dixie, Condoleezza Rice, an African American, was brought up to believe that the sky was the limit as far as her future was concerned. A professor of political science for more than two decades, her expertise on the political machinations of the former Soviet Bloc made her a much-sought-after consultant in both the public and private sectors. When George W. Bush took office in January of 2001, Rice became his National Security Advisor, the first woman of any color to occupy that position.

Rice credits her parents for instilling in her the notion that there were no real limits on what she could do with her life—if she could dream it, she could do it. Although she grew up in the segregated South, she and her siblings were taught that they could achieve anything if they believed in themselves. She told *Ebony*, “Our parents really did have us convinced that [even though I] couldn’t have a hamburger at Woolworth’s, [I] could be president of the United States.”

Rice’s parents, John and Angelena, both of whom were educators, made sure that Condoleezza received a well-rounded education to prepare her for whatever she chose to do in life. Her mother taught her to play the piano at an early age, she studied figure skating, and was encouraged to take the most challenging

courses in school. As a girl, her first love was music, and—thanks to her mother’s lessons—she was playing Bach and Beethoven even before her feet could reach the piano’s pedals.

Growing up in Birmingham, Alabama, a city torn apart by racial tensions in the 1960s, was an important lesson for Rice. Although her parents tried their best to insulate her from some of the more virulent hatred at large in that city, even their best efforts could not shut out reality completely. Among the victims of the 1963 bombing of a black church in the city was one of Rice’s kindergarten classmates. “My parents really provided a shield as much as they could against the horrors of Birmingham,” she told ABC News. “At the same time I can remember my parents taking me to watch the marchers—they wanted us to know the history and to know what was happening.”

Although her parents successfully shielded her from some of the uglier aspects of racism, she did not escape unscathed. She told *Ebony* of one eye-opening incident from her high school years. She was told by a guidance counselor that she wasn’t college material, despite her consistently high grades in college preparatory courses. “I had not done very well on the preliminary SAT exam. I remember thinking that the odd thing about it was that [the counselor] had not bothered

to check my record. I was a straight-A student in all advanced courses. I was excelling in Latin. I was a figure skater and a piano student. That none of that occurred to her I think was a subtle form of racism. It was the problem of low expectations [for African Americans].”

In her early teens, the family moved to Denver. A brilliant student, Rice began taking college courses while still in high school and formally entered the University of Denver at the age of 15 to study piano performance. However, before long, she had to acknowledge that she didn’t possess the right combination of talents to succeed as a pianist, so she went in search of another major. The answer came in a classroom presided over by Josef Korbel, the father of former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. A lecture by Korbel on Josef Stalin mesmerized Rice. Fascinated by the intrigues and complexities of Soviet politics, she decided on the spot to major in political science. At the age of 19 she graduated from college magna cum laude.

At the University of Notre Dame, Rice earned her master’s degree in political science, after which she returned to Denver to pursue her doctorate in international affairs. After completing her doctoral program in 1981, Rice headed to the West Coast and a job teaching political science at Stanford University. She quickly distinguished herself at Stanford, winning the coveted Water J. Gores Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1984 and the 1993 School of Humanities and Sciences Dean’s Award for Distinguished Teaching. She continued to learn more about the Byzantine politics of the Soviet Bloc, a region that she found particularly fascinating. During the 1985-86 academic year, she was a fellow at the Hoover Institute, a well-known think tank based at Stanford. During this period she published two books that helped to bolster her growing reputation as an expert on Soviet Bloc affairs. Released in 1985 was *Uncertain Allegiance: The Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak Army: 1948-1983*. Published the following year was *The Gorbachev Era*, which she co-edited with Alexander Dallin. More recently, Rice and Philip Zelikow co-wrote *Germany Unified and Europe Transformed: A Study in Statecraft*, released in 1995.

In 1986 her expertise on the Soviet Union earned her an advisory position with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. A Council on Foreign Relations fellowship brought her to Washington to provide advice on

nuclear strategic planning, during which assignment she worked directly under Admiral William Crowe. Looking back on that experience, she later told ABC News, "There were four of us in one little office, and it was great. I gained so much respect for military officers and what they do, and I think I really got an experience that few civilians have." In 1988 Rice traveled to Bulgaria at the invitation of the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union to speak to Soviet diplomats and officials on arms control policy.

Acting on the recommendation of Brent Scowcroft, his adviser on national security affairs, President George H. W. Bush in 1989 named Rice director of Soviet and East European affairs on the National Security Council. Her duties involved interpreting for Bush the international significance of events occurring within the Soviet Bloc. She briefed Bush to help him prepare for his summit meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev in Malta, Washington, D.C., Paris, and Helsinki. Rice was later promoted to senior director of Soviet and East European Affairs and named a special assistant to the president for national security affairs.

In 1991 Rice returned to her teaching position at Stanford, although she continued to serve as a consultant on the former Soviet Bloc for numerous clients in both the public and private sectors. Late that year, California Governor Pete Wilson appointed her to a bipartisan committee that had been formed to draw new state legislative and congressional districts in the state. Serving with Rice—the youngest member of the panel—were a number of retired state judges, including a former justice of the state supreme court. In announcing the makeup of the committee, Gov. Wilson said of its members in the *Los Angeles Times*, as quoted by *Contemporary Black Biography*: "All [members] have certain attributes in common. All are distinguished scholars. All are leaders in their fields, known for impartiality and devoted to the truth."

In 1993, Stanford President Gerhard Casper named Rice provost at the university, a position that for the first time presented her with the challenge of managing a budget, in this case one that exceeded \$1 billion. Never one to shrink from a challenge, Rice quickly boned up

on the do's and don'ts of financial management. Before long she was questioning some of the basic assumptions about budgeting and, more importantly, getting Stanford's financial house in order. Coit Blacker, deputy director of Stanford's Institute for International Studies and a longtime colleague, said of Rice's handling of the budget on Stanford University's website: "There was a sort of conventional wisdom that said it couldn't be done . . . that [the deficit] was structural, that we just had to live with it. She said, 'No, we're going to balance the budget in two years.' It involved painful decisions, but it worked and communicated to funders that Stanford could balance its own books and had the effect of generating additional sources of income for the university. . . . It was courageous."

In addition to her responsibilities at Stanford and her continuing work as a consultant on matters of Russian and Eastern European political affairs, Rice has served as a director on a number of corporate boards, including Chevron, Transamerica Corporation, and Charles Schwab Corporation. She also sits on the board of the University of Notre Dame, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the International Advisory Council of J.P. Morgan, and the San Francisco Symphony Board of Governors. Carla Hills, former special trade representative, has served with Rice on the board of Chevron, and she's clearly an admirer who feels that Rice's experience at Stanford should serve her well in the future. "I think her experience as provost in Stanford has given her an interesting window on budgeting and management that is really quite extensive," Hills told ABC News. Of Rice's management style, Hills said, "I would say she is firm, which is maybe a nicer word for tough, and that is because she does her homework and knows her position."

In mid-1999, Rice stepped down as provost at Stanford, and took up a position as senior fellow at the Hoover Institute. Before long, however, she found much of her time occupied as an adviser to Texas Governor George W. Bush, who was then mounting a campaign for the presidency. Although she'd worked for

his father, she was not all that well acquainted with the Texas governor until she and his father joined him for lunch during his first legislative session. They quickly discovered that they shared a love for sports, Rice told ABC News. "We got along well right away." During a stay at the Kennebunkport, Maine, vacation home of the senior Bush in the summer of 1998, she and the governor had a lengthy discussion about foreign policy. Rice has great praise for Bush's foreign policy instincts, telling ABC News, "He is quick in a good way; he has got a very sharp intellect that goes right to the core of something. Particularly when you are dealing with areas you may not know very well, the ability to get to the essence of the problem is critical."

During the presidential race of 2000, Rice served not only as one of Bush's team of foreign policy advisers but also as a member of Bush's campaign response team. She stepped forward to defend Bush after Vice President Al Gore attacked the Texas governor's lack of expertise on foreign policy. "Where was he [Gore] when it was time to stand up and be counted in Seattle?" she asked ABC News, referring to the violent protests surrounding the December of 1999 meetings of the World Trade Organization in that city.

Following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, Rice shot into the spotlight. Since then, Rice has been featured prominently as a government official, dealing with the "war on terrorism."

Serving now as Bush's National Security Advisor, Rice has attained a lofty position of influence, one that has never before been occupied by a woman. But this is a woman who was raised to believe the sky's the limit, so it's likely we haven't heard the last of Condoleezza Rice.***

U.N. Panel Discusses AIDS Impact on Women, Orphans in Africa

Event takes place on International Womens Day

By Kelly Machinchick,
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington — The effect of the AIDS pandemic was given a human face at a United Nations (U.N.) conference on AIDS in Africa when a Kenyan woman demonstrated, in moving terms, how the disease could be overcome so infected individuals might live normal, productive lives.

The U.N. Information Center hosted the International Women's Day discussion, "Women and Orphans — the Face of AIDS in Africa," which also called for greater gender equality and education for women to help keep them HIV-free, at the Renaissance Mayflower Hotel on March 7.

Dr. Desmond Johns, Director the UNAIDS office in New York, outlined the challenges faced by women and orphans in dealing with the disease. Women in particular are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, Johns said, "As many as half of the women

in heavily infected countries do not have the knowledge to protect themselves."

"We've already lost twenty million people to the epidemic. Without corrective action in the short-term, we could possibly face as many as 100 million people infected with HIV/AIDS in just the next seven years," he said, which is an astounding and frightening picture of the future.

But the future is not hopeless, as attested by Naisiadet Mason, a native Kenyan infected with HIV/AIDS, who now serves as Director of International Programs for the National Association of People with AIDS. After losing her husband to the disease in 1990, her own AIDS condition worsened and she traveled to the United States for treatment. "I am a testimony here today that you can live a very long time. But you need support systems in place. And we need action now," she said.

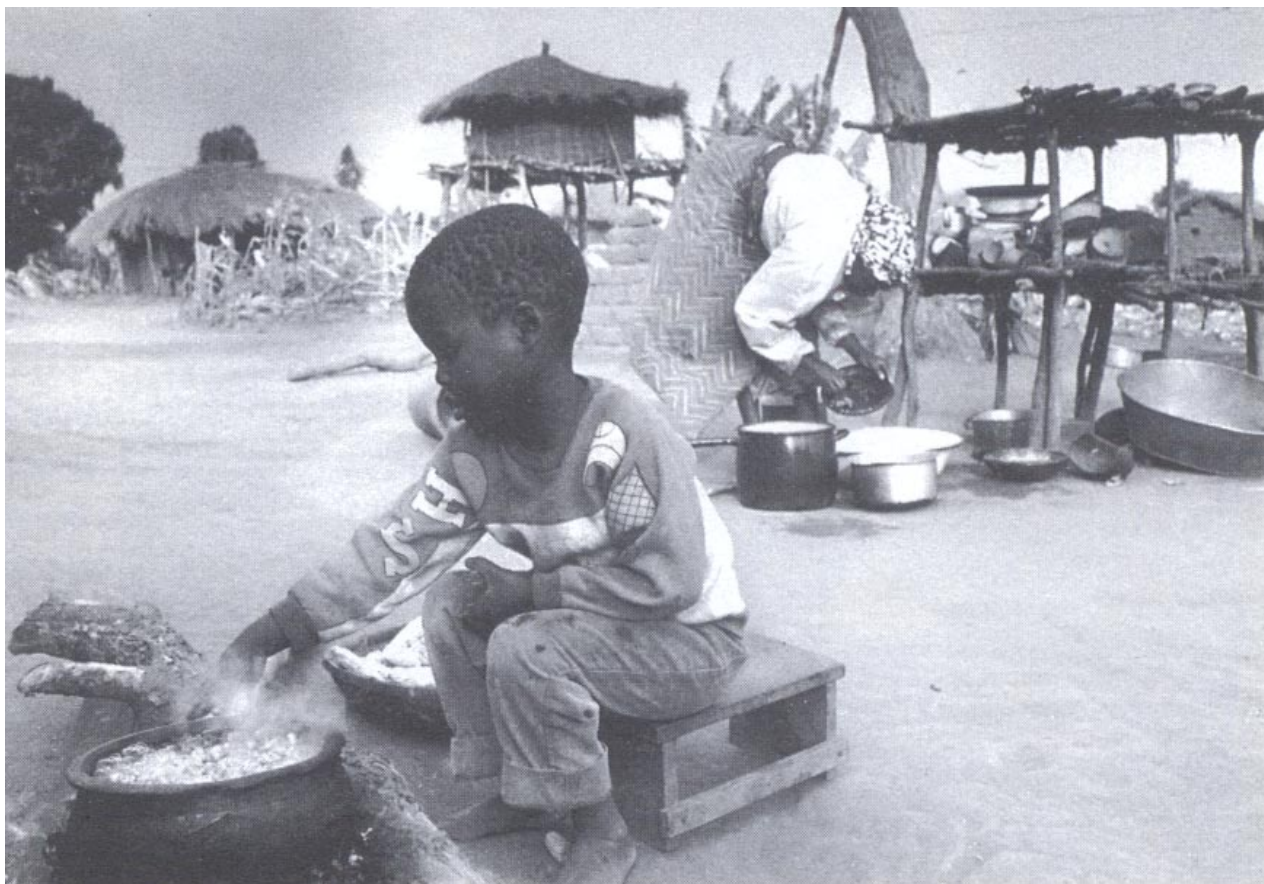
Women need access to education resources and jobs in order to have the tools to stay safe, she said, and service providers

also need to be educated about gender-based violence as it relates to the disease and about what they can do to help women cope.

Mason agreed with Johns that women must be educated and given opportunities equal to men, adding that many women are infected with the virus not because of "promiscuous behavior," but because of cultural norms that allow men to take multiple partners. Therefore, women must learn to protect themselves against infection.

Stephanie Urdang, the Adviser on Gender and HIV/AIDS for the U.N.'s Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), also concurred with Johns' assessment. "Women very generally cannot say 'No' to unwanted or unprotected sex. This is really the crux of the spread of the epidemic," she said. Young women especially need to be given the means to define themselves and their sexuality before they become an "endangered species," Urdang asserted.

But women's work is never done in Africa, Urdang elaborated, noting that it



Mapopa N'Goma, one of nine siblings orphaned by AIDS, is now under the care of his grandmother in Kuanda, Malawi. UNICEF / Cindy Andrew

takes 24 buckets of water per day to care for an AIDS patient. But the care of the sick almost always falls to the women, even if they too are sick. "This means 24 trips to the well no matter how far it may be. Women may have to walk two hours in each direction to get that one bucket of water. So twenty-four buckets of water in the context of Africa now is a fantasy. But it is labor that women perform," she said.

Women, said Urdang, need protective laws, education, political will, and access to contraceptive measures. "Women are strong. They shoulder burdens but they need support in order to empower themselves. Gender equality is the only way to guarantee life itself."

The pandemic has also had a considerable impact on children, according to the U.N., which reports there are now as many as 14 million orphans left by parents who have died from AIDS in the past ten years. However, Johns said, the U.N. does not label such children as "AIDS orphans," because the term creates a harmful stigma, that "sets these children apart from other children who are orphaned by other means." The U.N. accepts these children as a special group, he said, but directs its efforts toward fighting AIDS in general to avoid the label.

These orphans, said Johns, are in need of "normal childhoods." They need caring and safe environments, and access to services that will help them grow into healthy and productive adults.

The U.N. official believes that U.N. prevention programs have a real chance of success if they are used throughout the developing world. "We estimate that if we were able, at a global level, to implement a full prevention package by 2005, we could avert 29 million new infections by 2010." Forty percent of those new infections will most likely be in Eastern Europe, and East, Central, and South Asia, he said.

However, Johns stated that Sub-Saharan African will still be the region with the highest infection rates, and the pandemic only complicates the political and economic challenges Africa faces. The region must deal with food and water shortages, ethnic tensions, and armed conflict between countries and groups. The difference between those factors and the virus is that "AIDS has stripped away the coping capacity," he said. "It has emptied people's financial resources; it has drained family support mechanisms; and it has placed huge numbers of people at risk."***

Bush Initiative for HIV/AIDS Relief Could be "Historic Turning Point"

By Charles W. Corey, Washington File Staff Writer

Washington — President Bush's proposed five-year, \$15,000 million plan for emergency HIV/AIDS relief "could represent an historic turning point if it prioritizes public health and scientific imperatives over political pressures and the dictates that emerge from the misguided morality of a few," says Geeta Rao Gupta, president of the International Center for Research on Women.

The International Center for Research on Women is a private nonprofit organization based in Washington, D.C., with an office in India.

In remarks February 26 to a daylong conference that examined the destabilizing consequences of the global HIV/AIDS pandemic, Gupta warned, "In the countries that are hardest hit in Africa, or that sit on the cusp of a raging epidemic like my country — India — those that die because of such mistaken priorities can number in the tens of millions — a haunting reality that should serve as an effective antidote to any political or ideological posturing."

The initiative, she said, "offers an unprecedented opportunity for this administration and Congress to show its true commitment to combating HIV/AIDS, not just through increased resources but also by setting priorities for the allocation of those resources for the kinds of prevention, treatment, care and support programs that we know through experience and evidence work."

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has been a part of the world for more than two decades, she told her audience at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, but while the world has learned much about the disease in that time, it continues to see more and more victims of the deadly virus.

"There is no time nor any excuse for a misstep," she stressed. "Following ideological or political priorities rather than science at this stage of the epidemic would definitely be a misstep and would definitely be fatal, and would cost us lives."

What is most important to keep in mind, she said, is that when it comes to HIV/AIDS, women and girls make up a disproportionate number of its victims and therefore need resources and attention tailored to their special needs.

"Understanding their vulnerabilities and the need to empower them is key to containing the spread of this disease," she said.

Gupta went on to outline seven priorities needed to empower women to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which she said, were also outlined in a letter sent to President Bush:

- Increase women's access to marketable economic assets like land and property that can serve as collateral and protect them from extreme poverty, and from being forced to exchange sex for food or shelter.

- Do everything possible to promote zero tolerance for violence against women, especially women victims of HIV/AIDS, and put in place training programs for judicial and law enforcement personnel "to change the traditional attitudes that often stand in the way of proper enforcement." The "threshold of acceptability" on violence towards women must be also changed, she said, just as many nations have reduced the "threshold for acceptability" for smoking. For that to take place, she explained, strong leadership is needed at the highest level, along with widespread public education and a media campaign.

- Focus on adolescents and pre-adolescents for HIV/AIDS infection prevention education programs because it is this group, she said, that has the highest rate of infection.

- Accelerate research and distribution of female condoms and microbicides to help in HIV/AIDS prevention. More than 60 microbicides are now in the research phase, Gupta noted. One of those microbicides could be on the market within five to seven years if increased research funding is made available, she speculated. "Microbicides could change the course of the epidemic once available," she stressed. "All it needs now is strong leadership to ensure that resources are devoted to the necessary research and development."

- Provide strong support for HIV/AIDS caregivers, who are mostly women and "rapidly burning out" due to the care they give every day.

- Find ways to reduce the stigmatization of HIV/AIDS victims. Gupta said she was pleased to hear that part of the funds in the president's initiative are expected to be dedicated to this purpose.

- Enhance family planning services.

Concluding, Gupta told her audience, "President Bush's emergency plan for HIV/AIDS relief provides an opportunity. Take that opportunity boldly and do the right thing, without any caveats, ifs or buts."***

Women and Girls Are Primary Victims Of HIV/AIDS in Africa

Undersecretary Dobriansky addresses HIV/AIDS Forum

By Charles W. Corey,
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington - Although women and girls represent one-half of all HIV/AIDS infections worldwide, in sub-Saharan Africa women are twice as likely to be infected as men, says Paula Dobriansky, U.S. under-secretary of state for global affairs. And the long-term effects on African society are incalculable.

In a February 26 address to a day-long conference examining the destabilizing consequences of the global HIV/AIDS pandemic at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, Dobriansky reminded her audience that in sub-Saharan Africa, "almost twice as many young women ages 15-24 are infected as men of the same age. In some Caribbean countries, HIV rates are five times higher in girls than in boys," she added, citing last year's U.N. AIDS report as her source.

In addition to that report, which she termed "very significant" in raising the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS and of the particular vulnerabilities of women and young girls, Dobriansky also called attention to another report from Human Rights Watch entitled "Suffering in Silence: Human Rights Abuses and HIV Transmissions to Girls in Zambia."

That report, she said, "detailed the sexual abuse and other sexual human rights abuses of Zambian girls, especially those orphaned by AIDS." Protecting young girls and women, the report notes, is 'key' to curbing the epidemic.

Children and particularly girls, Dobriansky said, are unfortunately all too often "forced into becoming caregivers and breadwinners, and forced to leave school to care for family members who are sick due to AIDS, or to work to support their family when others are too sick to do so. This is the scope, in a nutshell, of the problem that we are dealing with."

Dobriansky then went on to outline what could be done to confront the burgeoning pandemic:

-- Provide enhanced education and counseling, which, she said, involves "arming women with the kind of education that they need to make informed decisions... across the board," in health, and other areas

as well. Dobriansky recalled that during a recent trip to Afghanistan to attend the U.S.-Afghan Women's Council, the number one priority there was education. "Clearly," she added, "It affects not only this area but the totality of what we are addressing."

-- Raise awareness of the problem among the population, informing legislatures and educating law enforcement. "We have to have effective ways and means of disseminating information not just to urban sectors but to rural sectors..." she said, as well as ensuring that effective public information strategies are in place.



-- Offer employment and business opportunities. "Clearly, by increasing women's access to employment, credit, micro-finance and inheritance," she said, women become empowered with what they need to survive. "The lack of income-generating opportunities available to girls and women often leads them to look for non-traditional avenues to gain financial support, including relationships with older men," she warned.

-- Provide opportunities to play a role in government. By encouraging women to play a greater role in government, women can help overcome the destructive patterns now evident, she said. "To be politically active, to take on advocacy roles, whether in government or out of government — networking, forming associations — this has a multiplier effect," she said, because it builds on, nurtures and encourages a "heightened awareness among populations" and allows women to have a "direct impact" on decisions that can and should be taken in societies across the globe.

-- Fight poverty and famines, which are closely linked with the state of women's health. In this regard, Dobriansky cited President Bush's Millennium Challenge Account, which underscores the importance of public-private partnerships and which takes a "vital" first step in the anti-

poverty campaign. Equally important, she added, is the responsibility of developing countries to invest in their people, practice good governance, initiate economic reforms — which she said - have "everything to do with education and health."

-- Provide enhanced testing for HIV/AIDS victims, as well as enhanced education to help remove the stigma that is often borne by the victims of HIV/AIDS.

Focusing on the U.S. response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, Dobriansky pledged that the United States is "committed to combating HIV/AIDS, including [paying heed to] the gender dimensions of the pandemic." She quoted President Bush's reference to the U.S. commitment to fighting AIDS worldwide in his recent State of the Union Address: "Seldom has history offered a greater opportunity to do so much for so many."

The U. S. government, she told her audience, is committed to fighting the pandemic through prevention, treatment, care and support activities and partnerships with a "vast network" of other organizations, businesses, the United Nations and other governments.

Dobriansky also cited President Bush's proposal for an emergency plan for HIV/AIDS relief that would provide \$15,000 million, including nearly \$10,000 million in new funds, over the next five years. Reducing mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS is a "major U.S. priority," she said, and a key part of the president's emergency plan. This effort, she said, is further buttressed by the many bilateral HIV/AIDS prevention programs conducted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) around the world.

Dobriansky also noted a current major conference on human trafficking, which was co-sponsored by the U.S. Department of State. Human trafficking, she reminded everyone, disproportionately affects women and children, and stands as a problem that is closely linked to the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Concluding, Dobriansky credited U.S. embassies around the globe with their work against HIV/AIDS. As an example, she said, the U.S. embassy in Budapest is planning a conference in March to address the link between human trafficking and public health.

Chiefs of Mission [U.S. Ambassadors] meetings have also been held, she said, in places like Haiti, South Africa, Ukraine and Russia, which have brought together U.S. officials and organizations to talk about a "best practices" strategy in fighting the HIV/AIDS pandemic. ***

USAID Citrus Project Raises Living Standards of Farmers

By Henry Akorsu,
Information Specialist, USAID, Accra.

A citrus cultivation project in the Eastern Region being funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) promises to be a major income generating activity in the region. Six years after the launch of the project, 4,005 farmers have cultivated some 4,289 acres of orange trees, and the farmers are pleased with the impact of the project on their livelihood.

The project, which is under the USAID's Food for Peace Program, seeks to contribute to improving rural incomes through higher crop yields as well as enhancing health and sanitation in rural communities. The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), a non-governmental organization, is implementing it.

In 1996, ADRA started the project in selected rural communities in the forest areas of the region. From the start, the registered groups of farmers participated in the project through a survey that identified the needs, concerns and aspirations of the farmers. Based on the findings, the farmers were provided with financial and other forms of assistance such as cutlasses, farming boots, seed maize, fertilizers and citrus seedlings on credit, and cash to hire labor. Some of the Food for Peace commodities, such as vegetable oil and sorghum, were made available to the farmers to assist them to meet their food needs while participating in the program.

The USAID's Office of Food donated the credit facilities and food items provided

to the farmers for Peace. The Food for Peace (FFP) program is provided with funds by United States Public Law 480, Title II, which makes available food donations to NGOs for emergency programs in 23 countries and for development programs in 29 countries.

In Ghana, the FFP program imports approximately 50,000 metric tons of food each year, including wheat, wheat soy blend, soy fortified sorghum grits, and vegetable oil, of which 80% is sold to generate local currency to support various projects. Some of these projects include increasing rural incomes through higher crop yields, provision of potable water facilities, and increasing enrolment and attendance in primary schools. The total



Sharon Cromer, USAID/Ghana Mission Director interacts with some citrus farmers at Akim Sekyere in East Akim District of the Eastern Region.



Oranges from the farm of a USAID citrus project farmer.

cost of the food averages roughly \$11 million each year. The NGOs also use part of the food to support vulnerable groups such as orphans, the elderly, and the physically and mentally challenged in society.

The USAID-funded project in the Eastern Region extends beyond the cultivation of citrus trees to cover activities that enhance child survival and increase access to water and sanitation facilities. At Asuboni-Rails, for example, the community was provided with four hand-dug wells, and six farmers also benefited from ventilated improved pit latrines to help reduce the incidence of water and sanitation-related diseases.

The project did not only help the farmers to cultivate citrus trees, but also equipped them with the skills and inputs to produce food crops. The farmers interplanted the citrus seedlings with food crops such as maize to ensure that they harvest enough food while cultivating the citrus. A farmer at Akim Sekyere in the East Akim District said with confidence that, “we can now regard ourselves as farmers”. He explained, “previously, in planting maize, we scattered the seeds on the farm, but we now plant in rows”. Indeed, by adopting improved methods of cultivation, the farmers have increased their maize yields from 290 kg to 850 kg per acre over a five-year period using improved farming methods. They have likewise increased their net profits on maize from ₵760,000 to ₵2.6 million per acre.

The farmers have also begun harvest-

ing oranges, and it is estimated that last year a total of 934 tons of oranges were harvested on the project farms. A farmer at Asuboni-Rails in the Kwahu South District told Ms. Sharon Cromer, the USAID Mission Director in Ghana, during her recent visit to communities in the region that his colleagues who have started harvesting their oranges “are beaming with smiles”. He explained that they could settle their children’s school fees, pay their medical bills and provide them with decent clothes during festive occasions.

The farmers at separate forums at Akim Sekyere and Asuboni-Rails did not hide their appreciation to the US Government for the project. They told the USAID Mission Director “the U.S. funds have not gone to waste. The project has made life more bearable”.

Indeed, the farmers have not only increased food crop yields per acre, but they now have enough to sell to meet their social obligations. In addition, they have been trained to construct storage units to help reduce losses. This has also enabled the farmers to store their maize and sell when prices are high, allowing them to earn more money.

An important prospect for increasing their income is that, the farmers are using the *Late Valencia*, a citrus variety that matures in the off-season and has a life span of 30 years. Its maturity in the off-season gives the variety an outstanding advantage over native varieties, as it does not compete for market with other varieties. It can thus earn very high prices for the

farmers. In addition, the oranges can withstand disease and adverse weather conditions, and can stay much longer on the tree before harvesting. Perhaps the qualities of the *Late Valencia* will attract traders from all over the West African sub-region to buy the oranges.

On average, the *Late Valencia* produces about 1,000 oranges per tree annually when it is 8 years old. Under ideal climatic and soil conditions, a tree can produce double this amount.

Presently, traders from Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger travel all the way from their respective countries with container trucks to the region to buy the oranges. Apart from this marketing avenue, the farmers have established links with fruit-buying organizations in Ghana for the oranges. At the beginning of harvest periods, the farmers and the buyers negotiate new prices. Last year, the farmers sold the oranges at ₵225,000 a ton, which earned them a 30% increase over the target estimated in the previous year.

It is not surprising that many more non-USAID project farmers are entering citrus cultivation. In the Eastern Region, over 500 non-project farmers have begun planting orange trees using their own resources. Many project farmers have also ploughed back some of their profits into their farms and expanded their acreage, some from 2 to 7 acres. It is expected that, with the enthusiasm at which farmers are adopting the tree crop, in the next five years citrus will become a major agricultural enterprise in the Eastern Region.

The USAID Mission Director commended the farmers for their hard work, dedication and commitment to improving their standard of living. She also told the farmers that she was so impressed with their work that she would be very glad to show the American people what their taxes have done to improve the standard of living of people in Ghana.

One of the citrus farmers responded: “I have learned new ways of farming which have increased my maize production level from a meager three bags per acre to ten bags per acre and so I have excess food to sell. I have increased my assets by three acres of citrus, which is now fruiting. Members of my family seldom fall sick due to the nutrition and health education we have had. The money I used to spend on medication now goes into my children’s education. All my children are in private schools. I am very grateful to ADRA and the people of America for coming to our aid.”***

Pictures In Review

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR TO GHANA PRESENT CREDENTIALS

The U.S. Ambassador to Ghana Mary Carlin Yates arrived in Ghana January 1, 2003 to begin her tour of duty. She presented her letters of credence to President J.A. Kufuor, January 28th, 2003 at the Castle, Osu.

Ambassador Yates, who is a career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister Counselor began her diplomatic career in 1980. She has served her country in various capacities in the Foreign Service; and also as Ambassador to the Republic of Burundi from 1999 until June 2002.

*She is married to a fellow Foreign Service Officer, John Melvin Yates who is now on retirement. ****



Photo: (Top), Ambassador Mary Yates signs the visitor's book after presenting her letters of credence. (Above), Ambassador Yates presents her letters of credence to President J.A. Kufuor, at the Castle, Osu.. ***

WEB SITES: WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The Web sites listed provide examples of public and private organizations interested in promoting the rights and interests of American women and examine the history of women's rights in the United States.

- ♦ American Women's History: Women's Rights
<http://frank.mtsu.edu/~kmiddlet/history/women.html>

A research guide to women's rights with links to bibliographies, biographical sources, archival collections and much more.

- ♦ National Museum of Women's History
<http://www.nmwh.org/>

Although the physical museum itself is yet to be built, the organization has been sponsoring and collaborating in women's history initiatives across the United States. The first exhibit in the NMWH cybermuseum, Motherhood, Social Service, and Political Reform: Political Culture and Imagery of American Woman Suffrage, marks the 150th anniversary of the Seneca Falls Convention and "examines the development of a distinct female political culture and imagery that evolved to promote voting rights for women."

- ♦ The National Women's Hall of Fame
<http://www.greatwomen.org/>

Formed by citizens of Seneca Falls, New York, in 1969, the National Women's Hall of Fame was created to recognize the contribution to society of American women.

- ♦ The National Women's History Project
<http://www.nwhp.org/>

The National Women's History Project is a non-profit corporation, founded in Sonoma County, California in 1980. Its services include establishing National Women's History Month, maintaining the clearinghouse for U.S. women's history information, and coordinating the Women's History Network, a national participant organization. NWHP also offers resources for celebrating Women's Equality Day.

- ♦ Not for Ourselves Alone: The Story of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony
<http://www.pbs.org/stantonanthony/>

This is the companion Web site to the Public Broadcasting Service's documentary film on Stanton and Anthony. It presents an overview of their lives and the nineteenth-century women's movement, as well as resources on the history of women's rights and selected articles, essays and original documents.

- ♦ One Hundred Years Toward Suffrage: An Overview
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/naw/nawstime.html>

This chronology, compiled by E. Susan Barber, traces the major events of the U.S. suffrage movement from 1776 to 1923 and is available through the American Memory Project of the Library of Congress.

- ♦ "Votes for Women" Selections from the National American Woman Suffrage Association Collection, 1848-1921
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/naw/nawshome.html>

From the Library of Congress, this site features NAWSA's collection of 167 books, pamphlets and other artifacts documenting the suffrage campaign. The collection includes works from the libraries of other members and officers of the organization including: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Alice Stone Blackwell, Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth Smith Miller, and Mary A. Livermore. The "Votes for Women" Suffrage Pictures, 1850-1920 collection is comprised of 38 pictures related to the American women's suffrage campaign.

- ♦ Woman Suffrage
<http://1912.history.ohio-state.edu/suffrage/>

This page takes you back to 1912 when the public debate over women's suffrage was contested in editorial pages, political cartoons, the streets, and in the home. The pro-suffrage arguments, the anti-suffrage arguments, and information about the political process are portrayed using cartoons, photographs, and essays.

- ♦ Women 2000: Worcester Women's History Project
<http://www.assumption.edu/wwhp/>

In 1850, a new constituency for women channelled sentiment and outrage into political action when, for the first time, a national woman's rights convention gathered in Worcester and created the American feminist movement we recognize today. The Worcester Women's History Project is about reclaiming that heritage and remembering those women and their successors.

- ♦ Women and Social Movements in the United States, 1830-1930
<http://womhist.binghamton.edu/>

This website is intended to introduce students, teachers, and scholars to a rich collection of primary documents related to women and social movements in the United States between 1830 and 1930. It is organized around editorial projects completed by undergraduate and graduate students at the State University of New York at Binghamton.

- ♦ Women's History in America
<http://www.wic.org/misc/history.htm>

Sponsored by the Women's International Center, this website gives a brief history of women in American society.

- ♦ Women's Rights National Historical Park
<http://www.nps.gov/wori/wrnhp.htm>

Information about the Women's Rights National Historical Park and the First Women's Rights Convention from the National Park Service.

- ♦ Women's Suffrage from About.com
<http://womenshistory.about.com/homework/womenshistory/msub/suffrage.htm>

These links from About.com focus on woman suffrage in the United States. They include articles and biographies for more in-depth information on the long struggle to win the vote for women and include information on Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the Pankhursts, Mathilda Jocelyn Gage, and others.

UPCOMING IBP EVENTS IN THE U.S.

International Buyer Program (IBP) Events:

The U.S. Commercial Service's International Buyer Program organizes buyer delegations to participate in U.S. Trade Shows. We help you find the best U.S. suppliers and other partners and provide on-site business counseling.

Event Name: MAGIC Int'l
Event Date: August 25-28, 2003
Industry Theme: Fashion
Location: Las Vegas

Event Name: International SHOPA
(School, Home & Office Products Association)
Event Date: 11/11/2003 - 11/13/2003
Industry Theme: School, Home & Office Association
Location: Atlanta, Georgia

For more information contact:

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